

Old Guard Is Jarred Again, In Nebraska

Victory of Howell, Exponent of Government Ownership and Dry, Is Blow to Conservatives

Senator Hitchcock Faces Real Fight

Party Chiefs Hear Opportunity Knock and May Jump to Liberal Camp

By Carter Field

WASHINGTON, July 19.—The nomination of R. B. Howell as Republican candidate for Senator in Nebraska yesterday is a body blow to the conservative wing of the Republican party, while there is jubilation among the liberal and radical elements. The attitude of at least a few of the standard-bearers of the party is one of secret speculation as to whether they had not better turn progressive themselves.

There is no telling, some of the reactionaries say privately, how far this thing is going. The control of the Republican party may easily pass into the hands of the progressive element in the next few years, possibly before the 1924 convention. What the progressive element chiefly lacks is a leader under whom they can unite. At present they agree only on a few principles, while they are torn and made ineffective by much of the time by party jealousies.

**Hear Opportunity Knocking**  
This is regarded by those studying the situation here—particularly those in the conservative camp—as just as true to-day as just after Roosevelt withdrew his leadership from the Progressive party. Almost immediately it shriveled.

That is why some of the men identified with the stand-pat element of the party, but not too obviously labeled in the public mind as reactionaries, are wondering if it would not profit them politically to leap upon what may easily become the real band wagon. Many times to-day, in connection with the sort of talk around the cloak-rooms, was heard the old story of an Alabama man who was frowning severely as he read a letter.

"What's the trouble?" inquired a colleague.

"My son is writing me about how strong the Populists are getting down in Alabama," he replied.

"Going down to fight them?" inquired a colleague.

"Well, no. If they are as strong as my son says they are I am going down to lead them," retorted the Alabama Senator.

**Beat Rosewater in 1912**  
The idea is the more appealing as a result of the 1912 election, because Howell made his fight successfully the first time, inside the Republican party. His first victory, which attracted the attention of the national committee, was just after the Nebraska decision in the primaries.

Committee in the primaries, instead of having the state delegation to the party national conventions choose them, as is the rule in most states.

Howell some eight years ago defeated Victor Rosewater, former chairman of the national committee and one of the famous stand-pat figures of 1912. Howell's victory kept control of the Republican organization in the 1912 fight, so that the regular organization was fighting for Roosevelt.

Howell's national committee was not since, and has been a rather constant thorn in the sides of the national Republican leaders. For instance, ever since the 1912 election, the national committee has been convinced that the Southern republicans in the Republican national conventions, always suspected and frequently guilty not only of selling their votes but generally of selling their consciences, should be kept out of the convention where they would be most likely to do harm.

**Won Partial Victory**  
He had a partial victory, and after the Henry Lincoln Johnson episode in the last convention the delegates were so shocked that they put through a resolution during the last few minutes providing for a committee to work out a new platform.

Howell was named on that committee. As the recognized leader of the fight there was not much else to do about it. Pretty soon it became apparent to party leaders that Howell's committee was considerably too active. It gave threats of impairing too much the measure of control which the Southern negro delegate affords to what might be called the "feature" crowd in a convention.

At the earnest demands of prominent negro Republicans and of some of the party leaders, Will Hays, then national chairman, withdrew a few men to Howell's committee, whereupon its work died a natural death, as might have been expected.

**For Government Ownership**  
It is Howell's career as a municipal official in Omaha, however, which causes the cold chills to run up and down the backs of the old line leaders. In 1912 Omaha took over her water works from a private company, after the usual sort of political battle, and Howell sided with the city fathers. He improved the water, reduced the cost and put in a number of improvements. Because that, Senator George Norris asked to-day, the water was muddy and he was not satisfied.

Now comes an unexpected feature of municipal ownership, showing the unusual practical streak in this particular aggressive. He provided for a sinking fund to retire the water bonds and paid the interest on them out of receipts.

This was so successful and proved such a hit that the city soon took over the gas plant and recently followed by starting a municipal electric plant.

There is no doubt here that with the great popularity Howell has built up for himself in Omaha he will give Senator Hitchcock, who led President Wilson's fight in the League of Nations, the hardest battle of his political career. Hitchcock is wet and nervous, and he is not a fighter. He was elected in 1916 when the West stamped for Wilson on the "kept us out" slogan.

Practically all the Republicans in Nebraska are dry, so Howell does not stand to lose many if that issue should continue hot, while on the other hand Hitchcock may lose some of the old Bryan dry following in the Democratic

Robert B. Howell



Nebraska Progressive shows victory in the Republican primaries shocks Old Guard leaders.

News Summary

WASHINGTON

Governors of most coal-producing states respond favorably to Harding's request for mine protection to insure fuel supply; miners' union hints that 10,000 pumpmen will walk out.

Democrats charge Republicans with filibustering to delay tariff bill; Harding urges passage to aid unemployment.

Ladd urges recognition of Mexico; charges Administration with secrecy and imperialism.

Harding tells amnesty seekers that he will never pardon a criminal guilty of preaching overthrow of government by force.

DOMESTIC

Labor Board encounters unexpected obstacle to railroad strike settlement in seniority issue; although Hooper says peace efforts have been dropped, agreement believed still in sight; roads announce that 274 trains have been or are about to be annulled.

Nomination of Howell in Nebraska for Republican Senatorial candidate regarded as body blow to conservative wing of the party.

LOCAL

Dead Brooklyn recluse may have been British nobleman.

Hearst balloon pricked, Hylan candidacy called summer joke, as Democratic State Committee meets.

Board of Estimate, denying public hearing, appropriates \$600,000 for war memorial.

Ten-year-old boy saves father buried in cave-in.

Ward conspiracy inquiry restrained pending action by higher court.

Former commissioners attend memorial services for John Purroy Mitchell.

Roads don't fear possible walk-out of truckmen here.

Grand jury to get warehouse fire case; powder train started blaze.

FOREIGN

Back of Irish republican revolt believed broken when rebels evacuate Clonmel.

Lord Birkenhead indicates British government favors cancellation of French debt to England as step toward settling world economic difficulties.

Slayers of Foreign Minister Rathenau who committed suicide to avert arrest, had been aided by Bavarian monarchists.

Secretary Denby uninjured when airplane in which he was passenger dropped 4,000 feet in China and crashed.

Atlantic City, beset by dry raiders, hears politician gets \$5 royalty on each case of liquor.

Yankees lose to Tigers at Polo Grounds, 5 to 1.

Giants defeat Reds at Cincinnati, 5 to 2.

Robins lose to Cubs at Chicago, 8 to 6.

Recuse Who Died in Attic May Be Duke

Inquiry on Two Continents Seeks Identity of Aged Man; Double to Present Grafton Head

Kept Photo and a Sketch of Nobleman

Records Show Elder Son in Family Left Home Because of Marriage

By Carter Field

An inquiry is under way to-day on two continents in an effort to determine the identity of a man of sixty-two, known as Edward Euston, who died on July 12 in a dingy attic at 17 Hicks Street, Brooklyn.

With little to grace his quarters but a strip of faded carpet and an iron bedstead, he remained an unapproachable recluse, without a soul to aid him at the end. He refused to listen to the importunities of Mrs. Elizabeth Morris, his kindly landlady, that a physician should be called.

He died as he lived—silent, lonely, recluse.

His body now lies in an undertaking parlor, unclaimed, while an attempt is being made to learn whether he was the elder brother of the present Duke of Grafton and the rightful head of the family.

Whatever the secret he hid with such desperate intensity, the few belongings he left under the shabby strip of carpet—two photographs, an insurance policy and a Masonic apron—furnished the clew that set detectives working yesterday to establish his identity.

Had Newspaper Clippings

Newspaper clippings passed to his photograph indicated that he might belong to the ancient Fitzroy family, the lineal descendants of Charles II.

On the other hand, it might have been chance or a passing whim that caused him to glue to the back of a photograph, presumably of the Earl of Euston, who has since become the Duke of Grafton, this clipping:

"Lord Euston is a widower of sixty-four, with three children—Lady Lillian, who married July 20, 1910, Charles Robertson, late of the Ministry of Education in Egypt; Lady Margaret Fitzroy, and Viscount Ipswich. The viscount is thirty years old, being eight months the junior of Lady Lillian and seventeen months younger than Lady Margaret."

Lord Euston married April 27, 1875, a daughter of the Earl of Carrington, of Stonewick, Sussex. She died March 10, 1918. To-day, Monday, is the Duke of Grafton's birthday. He is a veteran of the Crimean War and was badly wounded at the battle of the Trenches.

The second photograph is of Edward Euston himself, wearing a pepper and salt suit, wing collar and four-in-hand. Detective Frank Upton, of the Missing Persons Bureau, identified the two men photographed as a striking resemblance. They are enough alike to be brothers.

Three years ago this strange old man took up his abode in his house, Mrs. Morris said yesterday. He left at the end of two years and then returned, always doling out his week's rent of one shilling and sixpence.

He wanted a "decent Christian burial," he made of her was that she should tell no one of his comings and goings. He pledged her to solemn secrecy. His pride in his name, amounting to a kind of religion, was the only form of emotion he ever displayed.

**Cultured Englishman**  
"He was a cultured English gentleman," Mrs. Morris said. "Any one could see that. He certainly did not strike me as being the kind of man who might have taken up his abode in his house. He was a cultured, refined man."

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Harding Will Not Pardon War Prisoners Who Preach Violence

President Tells Committee Urging Amnesty for Those Arrested During Hostilities That Cases Will Be Examined Separately

WASHINGTON, July 19.—After listening to the pleadings of a delegation which presented a petition for the release of all prisoners still held under the old war-time acts, President Harding said to-day that so long as he was President he would never pardon any criminal who was guilty of preaching the destruction of the government by force.

Mr. Harding is said to have told the delegation that each case would be considered separately. All cases, he is understood to have said, would be reviewed within the next sixty days.

Nearly 100 persons are still in prison for war law violations. In explaining his opposition to general amnesty the President is said to have taken the position that all cases were not on an equal footing, as some of the persons convicted were charged with advocacy of violence.

Mr. Harding was quoted as having remarked that he was deeply sympathetic with those still serving sentences and their families, but could not permit his heart to dictate a policy that would result in liberation of all prisoners at one time.

The White House issued the following statement on the visit of the delegation:

"In replying to a delegation seeking general amnesty for all political prisoners, the President stated that he could not bring himself to grant general amnesty until he knew that all prisoners held under the war act had only committed strictly war offenses; that he was giving consideration to the cases; that he had instructed the Department of Justice to expedite reports in all these cases, but that he would never as long as he was President pardon any criminal who was guilty of preaching the destruction of the government by force."

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Rail Parley Ends in Split On Seniority

Labor Board Abandons Efforts When Some Roads Refuse to Restore Old Rights to Shop Workers

Executives Insist Demand Is Unfair

Hope of Settlement Still Seen in Lack of Unanimity Among Carriers

By Gilman Parker

CHICAGO, July 19.—An unexpected obstacle in the path to a quick settlement of the railroad strike was disclosed to-day by Ben W. Hooper, chairman of the Railroad Labor Board, who declared in a formal statement that only the question of restoring seniority rights to the striking shopmen was blocking the way to peace.

Mr. Hooper officially confirmed what was revealed last night by the Tribune last Monday, that secret parleys were being held with a view to a speedy settlement, and that for all practical purposes both sides were able to get together on the basis of a compromise in wages through new board hearings, abolition of the contracting out of work and the creation of adjustment boards.

Executive Talk Over Rights  
On the question of the restoration of seniority rights to the strikers, however, Chairman Hooper met with what he termed a hard-and-fast refusal on the part of the railroad executives.

"At present," reads Mr. Hooper's statement, "there is no possibility of an agreement on the question of seniority rights. The strikers are insisting on the restoration of all rights restored. As there does not seem to be any probability of reconciling the views of the carriers and the men on the question of seniority, the Board and none of its members are now engaged in any further efforts along that line."

Re-said as this may appear, however, it was learned from the same authoritative sources which revealed the peace plans three days ago, that Chairman Hooper's official declaration may be taken with a liberal dash of salt.

"It is true," was the explanation given, "that a few of the roads least affected by the strike are serious about the seniority question, but a vast majority of the roads are not. In fact, there is quite a split among the road executives on the subject."

But the question, it should be remembered, is not the original issues of the strike, and the fact that a tentative agreement has been effected on all the other points at controversy, which is now admitted by the roads themselves, is not a proof by itself that a settlement is nearer than ever.

That being the case, that seniority rights stand alone in the way to a settlement, it should be possible to get an adjustment within three or four days.

**Public View Also a Factor**  
One view of the latest turn in the situation, a conservative opinion, by the way, is that the roads are not so much interested in seniority rights as they are in the controversy and through the publicity given the move to frighten a considerable number of the strikers back to work.

"So far as could be learned here, only two of the carriers have taken an adamant stand, the Santa Fe and the Illinois Central, neither of which has agreed to the seniority question because of the strike. However, the New York Central, through A. H. Smith, its president, posted notices asking its strikebreakers that they would be permitted to retain their seniority rights."

"With hundreds of trains canceled, equipment getting worse daily, exorbitant coal rates, stockpiles of fuel, farmers, manufacturers, business men and the public generally clamoring for an end of the strike, such an issue should not be permitted for a moment to stand in the way of a speedy settlement, and it is most unlikely that the roads will allow it to do so," it was further explained.

The question of seniority rights of the executives will prevail in the end. Of course, they all may hold off for a day or two to see whether any great numbers of the strikers will be scared into returning to work, but finally the question—on which, of course, there can be no compromise, so far as the strikers are concerned—will be bowled over. There are too many strikers who will remain on strike, and too many non-union labor capable of doing the shopmen's work, especially with the tremendous burden to be thrown on the roads by the coming rush season.

Chairman Hooper in his statement makes no distinction between the roads which are seriously holding out on the issue of seniority and those who are not, and to present the case of the roads on the point in an almost unfavorable light—a fact which drew some comment, inasmuch as the Labor Board has no knowledge of the attack.

Reports from the East Side late to-night say that crowds are piling up barricades on the streetcar tracks to obstruct passage of the cars in the morning.

Police Chief Burfield announced that policemen riding on the streetcars to-morrow will carry riot guns and will be ordered to fire on any persons who will attack the cars.

It was said that twelve strike-breakers had been treated for injuries. Several cars went into the barns to-night with every window broken as the result of the bombardment they had gone through.

The bodies were brought to the morgue here and the injured were taken to the Montreal General Hospital.

Flack told Investigator Pusie, of the Coroner's Court, who hurried to the scene, that at the time of the accident he was traveling between twenty and twenty-five miles an hour. He said that he was thrown out on a grass bank near the side of the road.

The car took the curve on two wheels, turned completely over once, then made another half turn and struck a post of the bridge railing. Flack said that he was thrown out on a grass bank near the side of the road.

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Governors Pledge Mine Protection; Pumpers May Quit

Harding Consolidates His Agencies for Averting Coal Famine, as Union Hints of New Walk-Out

Borah and Walsh Consult Gompers

No Legislative Cure for Problem Found; Lodge Urges Law Be Upheld

From The Tribune's Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, July 19.—While assurances of support from the governors of nearly all the coal-producing states were pouring into the White House to-day in response to President Harding's appeal for the use of troops to protect the mines and insure an adequate supply of fuel, the Administration's policy for expediting production was being framed. Officials of the government and of the United Mine Workers are keeping in close touch with the steps taken by the operators toward reopening the mines that have been shut down by the strike.

The only development of the day which caused the Administration concern was the broad intimation from union headquarters that the 10,000 pump men in the mines, left there to protect the properties when the strike was called, would go out in protest against the use of Federal troops. It was said authoritatively that the government would expect the operators to keep the pumps running and thus prevent heavy damage from flooding, and that the troops would be used to protect these maintenance men.

It was reported from Pennsylvania that the larger anthracite operators will not make any attempt to open the mines, although there may be a reopening of small mines. Operators in Franklin County, Illinois, the largest producing anthracite area, have notified the authorities that there was absolutely no chance of resuming coal production under the Harding plan. Ohio operators also will make no effort to reopen the mines except possibly in the Hocking district.

**One Governor Dissents**  
Only a few governors had not been heard from to-night, and their replies are expected within a few hours. Pledges of full co-operation with President Harding's plan to avert a coal famine next winter came from all except two of the state chiefs. Governor Morrison, of North Carolina, which, excepting its own mining industry, declined to comply with the request on the ground that government adjustment of labor disputes is "unwise." Governor Ritchie of Maryland replied that the present strike would have to be handled by mediation rather than bayonets.

Support of President Harding's move also came to-day from the Senate, when Senator Lodge, of Massachusetts, Republican, and Senator Borah, of Idaho, declared that they would support the statement called upon every patriotic citizen to sustain the chief executive "without reservation or purpose of evasion."

**Senators Meet Labor Chiefs**  
Senator Borah, chairman of the Education and Labor Committee, and Senator Walsh, of Massachusetts, and King, of Utah, had a conference at the Senate Office Building over the general situation of the coal strike. The editor-politician's chief lieutenant said: "If Mr. Osborn tries to to-morrow there will be somebody there to stop him. He can attack Republicans all he wants to, but he must not attack Democrats. And let me say also that if there is any demonstration there to-morrow, it will be for us."

Tammany, however, has gone out from Tammany Hall with a message to the strikers thrown at to-day's meeting, Charles F. Murphy, leader of the hall, will attend, and he doesn't want any rows now—just now.

**Murphy's Hand Not Shown**  
"I am for any one, and I'm not against any one," was Mr. Murphy's reply to half a dozen questions concerning his position on candidates.

The executive committee of the State Committee, which met yesterday at the National Democratic Club, voted down 6 to 3 two proposals that it recommend to the State Committee that the convention be held at Tammany Hall and that the State Democrats come out for light wines and beers.

The second was that the Democrats command the Republicans for their handling of dry enforcement.

The action taken was in accordance with Mr. Murphy's wishes. He contends that the wet and dry question is not a state, but a Federal question.

The executive committee unanimously agreed that the question of selecting a temporary chairman for the State Convention should be referred to the body of a permanent chairman should be left to it.

This proposition, however, before being submitted to-day to the state committee, which will pass upon it, will be considered by Mr. Murphy. The suggestion was laid before the Tammany chief last night by Herbert C. Pell, chairman of the state committee, and Jeremiah T. Mahoney, who acted as emissaries of the executive committee, if Mr. Murphy gives his approval, a resolution carrying out the idea will be adopted shortly after the state committee meets at the Hotel Commodore this noon.

Besides Mr. Mahoney and Mr. Pell, those who attended the executive committee meeting were Mr. Daniel O'Day, Miss Harriet May Mills, W. Bernard Vause, William Church Osborn, Thomas F. Conway, Edwin Conner, Robert J. Powers and Mayor George R. Lunn of Schenectady.

The talk of Mayor Lunn as a compromise candidate for Governor, with Al Smith for United States Senator, was revived yesterday. It can be truthfully said that the combination is not displeasing to those who will control the convention. Ex-Governor Smith's preference is for the nomination for United States Senator. A quiet campaign has been made by Mayor Lunn and his friends up state and in this city.

John L. Lewis, president of the United Mine Workers, declared that no threat of the withdrawal of state troops from the mines affected by the strike. By agreement with the operators these workers were left at the old wage scale. There is no real mining strike, he said. The men who were leaving their pumps as soon as either non-union men or troops appeared at the mines. The abandonment of the pumps, it was declared, would seriously damage many mines.

Secretary of War Weeks commented on the report by saying: "We are not going to force men to go to work, but we are going to see that those who do work are protected."

Responsibility for providing against flooding rests